Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	889	536/53	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 09:17
L2	180	l1 and glycolipid	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 09:44
L3	179	l2 and (separat$ or extract$ or isolat$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 09:44
L4	118	l3 and membrane	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 10:03
L5	116	l4 and (water or chloroform or methanol or pyridine)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 09:45
L6	1	l3 and (semipermeable ADJ membrane)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 09:44
L7	5618	glycolipid	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 09:44
L8	4656	l7 and (separat$ or extract$ or isolat$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 09:44
L9	30	l8 and (semipermeable ADJ membrane)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 10:03
L10	29	l9 and (water or chloroform or methanol or pyridine)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 10:08
L11	1261	l8 and dialys$	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 10:02
L12	1157	l11 and membrane	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 10:03

L13	11	l11 and (semipermeable ADJ membrane)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 10:09
L14	1105	l12 and (water or chloroform or methanol or pyridine)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 10:08
L15	597	l11 and (isotonic or osmo$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/11/14 10:10

CODEN: RIKAAN; ISSN: 0370-5633
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Changes of **glycolipids** in the brain after formalin fixation were examined Quantity of lipids in the brain decreased rapidly after formalin fixation. **Glycolipids** decreased to 50% 24 h after fixation, and to 10% after 4 mo. after fixation. Fatty acid composition of **glycolipids** showed a change characterized by both a diminution of long-chain fatty acids (C:23-27) 4 mo after fixation, and its change was more markedly noted in normal fatty acids than hydroxy fatty acids.

=> dis hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:25:23 ON 14 NOV 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:25:33 ON 14 NOV 2005
L1 148 S ISHIKAWA TAKAHIRO/AU
L2 2 S L1 AND GLYCOLIPID
L3 889 S YAMAGUCHI AKIRA/AU
L4 3 S L3 AND GLYCOLIPID
L5 75 S SUZUKI KYOKO/AU
L6 0 S L5 AND (GLYCOLIPID(W)SEPARA?)
L7 4 S L5 AND GLYCOLIPID

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                   STN AnaVist, now available
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 NEWS  5  AUG 30   CA/CAplus -Increased access to 19th century research documents
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 NEWS  7  SEP 09   ACD predicted properties enhanced in REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
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 NEWS  9  OCT 04   CA/CAplus-Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) added
                   to core patent offices
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 NEWS 11  OCT 13   New CAS Information Use Policies Effective October 17, 2005
 NEWS 12  OCT 17   STN(R) AnaVist(TM), Version 1.01, allows the export/download
                   of CAplus documents for use in third-party analysis and
                   visualization tools
 NEWS 13  OCT 27   Free KWIC format extended in full-text databases
 NEWS 14  OCT 27   DIOGENES content streamlined
 NEWS 15  OCT 27   EPFULL enhanced with additional content

 NEWS EXPRESS  JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Nov 2005 (20051113/ED)

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=> s Ishikawa Takahiro/AU
L1 148 ISHIKAWA TAKAHIRO/AU

=> s l1 and glycolipid
8850 GLYCOLIPID
12685 GLYCOLIPIDS
15800 GLYCOLIPID
(GLYCOLIPID OR GLYCOLIPIDS)
L2 2 L1 AND GLYCOLIPID

=> dis l2 1-2 bib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:631770 CAPLUS
DN 141:156386
TI Manufacture of **glycolipids** from coffee beans, and functional foods containing them
IN **Ishikawa, Takahiro**; Yamaguchi, Akira
PA Brooks Holdings K. K., Japan; Glyco Lipid Laboratory K. K.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004217606	A2	20040805	JP 2003-10180	20030117

PRAI JP 2003-10180 20030117
AB **Glycolipids** are manufactured by extraction from coffee beans using organic solvents. An EtOH extract of coffee bean powder was evaporated, mixed with H2O, centrifuged, and dried to give white powder containing **glycolipids**.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:335114 CAPLUS
DN 138:334037
TI Method for separating **glycolipids** with mixture solvent
IN **Ishikawa, Takahiro**; Yamaguchi, Akira; Suzuki, Kyoko; Katsuyama, Kayoko
PA Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003035658	A1	20030501	WO 2001-JP11281	20011221

W: AU, CA, CN, IN, KR, RU, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR

```
     JP 2003129083         A2     20030508    JP 2001-321157          20011018
     US 2005119475         A1     20050602    US 2004-825210          20040416
PRAI JP 2001-321157        A      20011018
     WO 2001-JP11281       A      20011221
AB   A method for separating glycolipids (especially, gangliosides) is provided,
     with which a large number of samples are conveniently and economically
     treated, and many types of glycolipids are recovered with high
     yield.  The method comprises: (a) a step for performing the hydrolysis
     treatment of the extract obtained by extracting a biol. sample (e.g., animal/plant
     cell, tissue, microorganism) with a mixture liquid of nonpolar solvents (e.g.,
     chloroform, pyridine) and polar solvents (e.g., water, methanol), and
     bringing the sample solution obtained into a contact with a solution having the
     osmotic pressure lower than the sample solution via a semipermeable membrane;
     and (b) a step for continuing the contact until the sample solution is separated
     into two or three layers, and isolating the intermediate layer and/or the
     lower layer.
RE.CNT  2     THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> s Yamaguchi Akira/AU
L3          889 YAMAGUCHI AKIRA/AU

=> s l3 and glycolipid
          8850 GLYCOLIPID
         12685 GLYCOLIPIDS
         15800 GLYCOLIPID
                 (GLYCOLIPID OR GLYCOLIPIDS)
L4            3 L3 AND GLYCOLIPID

=> dis l4 1-4 bib abs

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2004:631770  CAPLUS
DN   141:156386
TI   Manufacture of glycolipids from coffee beans, and functional
     foods containing them
IN   Ishikawa, Takahiro; Yamaguchi, Akira
PA   Brooks Holdings K. K., Japan; Glyco Lipid Laboratory K. K.
SO   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
     CODEN: JKXXAF
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   JP 2004217606         A2    20040805    JP 2003-10180           20030117
PRAI JP 2003-10180                20030117
AB   Glycolipids are manufactured by extraction from coffee beans using organic
     solvents.  An EtOH extract of coffee bean powder was evaporated, mixed with H2O,
     centrifuged, and dried to give white powder containing glycolipids.

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2003:335114  CAPLUS
DN   138:334037
TI   Method for separating glycolipids with mixture solvent
IN   Ishikawa, Takahiro; Yamaguchi, Akira; Suzuki, Kyoko; Katsuyama,
     Kayoko
PA   Japan
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   WO 2003035658         A1    20030501    WO 2001-JP11281         20011221
         W:  AU, CA, CN, IN, KR, RU, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
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PT, SE, TR

	JP 2003129083	A2	20030508	JP 2001-321157	20011018
	US 2005119475	A1	20050602	US 2004-825210	20040416
PRAI	JP 2001-321157	A	20011018		
	WO 2001-JP11281	A	20011221		

AB A method for separating **glycolipids** (especially, gangliosides) is provided, with which a large number of samples are conveniently and economically treated, and many types of **glycolipids** are recovered with high yield. The method comprises: (a) a step for performing the hydrolysis treatment of the extract obtained by extracting a biol. sample (e.g., animal/plant cell, tissue, microorganism) with a mixture liquid of nonpolar solvents (e.g., chloroform, pyridine) and polar solvents (e.g., water, methanol), and bringing the sample solution obtained into a contact with a solution having the osmotic pressure lower than the sample solution via a semipermeable membrane; and (b) a step for continuing the contact until the sample solution is separated into two or three layers, and isolating the intermediate layer and/or the lower layer.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:273751 CAPLUS
DN 139:358457
TI Plasmid-based gene transfer ameliorates visceral storage in a mouse model of Sandhoff disease
AU **Yamaguchi, Akira**; Katsuyama, Kayoko; Suzuki, Kyoko; Kosaka, Kenji; Aoki, Ichiro; Yamanaka, Shoji
CS School of Medicine, Yokohama City University, Yokohama, 236-0004, Japan
SO Journal of Molecular Medicine (Heidelberg, Germany) (2003), 81(3), 185-193
CODEN: JMLME8; ISSN: 0946-2716
PB Springer-Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
AB Sandhoff disease is a severe neurodegenerative disorder with visceral involvement caused by mutations in the HEXB gene coding for the β subunit of the lysosomal hexosaminidases A and B. HEXB mutations result in the accumulation of undegraded substrates such as GM2 and GA2 in lysosomes. We evaluated the efficacy of cationic liposome-mediated plasmid gene therapy using the Sandhoff disease mouse, an animal model of a human lysosomal storage disease. The mice received a single i.v. injection of two plasmids, encoding the human α and β subunits of hexosaminidase cDNAs. As a result, 10-35% of normal levels of hexosaminidase expression, theor. therapeutic levels, were achieved in most visceral organs, but not in the brain, 3 days after injection with decreased levels by day 7. Histochem. staining confirmed widespread enzyme activity in visceral organs. Both GA2 and GM2 were reduced by almost 10% and 50%, resp., on day 3, and by 60% and 70% on day 7 compared with untreated age-matched Sandhoff disease mice. Consistent with the biochem. results, a reduction in GM2 was observed in liver cells histol. as well. These initial findings support further development of the plasmid gene therapy against lysosomal diseases with visceral pathol.

RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> s Suzuki Kyoko/AU
L5          75 SUZUKI KYOKO/AU

=> s l5 and (glycolipid(w)separa?)
          8850 GLYCOLIPID
         12685 GLYCOLIPIDS
         15800 GLYCOLIPID
                 (GLYCOLIPID OR GLYCOLIPIDS)
        352140 SEPARA?
        274231 SEP
         12584 SEPS
        285623 SEP
                 (SEP OR SEPS)
        446569 SEPD
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            1 SEPDS
       446570 SEPD
                 (SEPD OR SEPDS)
        92051 SEPG
            1 SEPGS
        92052 SEPG
                 (SEPG OR SEPGS)
       555979 SEPN
        36038 SEPNS
       574211 SEPN
                 (SEPN OR SEPNS)
      1378550 SEPARA?
                 (SEPARA? OR SEP OR SEPD OR SEPG OR SEPN)
           68 GLYCOLIPID(W)SEPARA?
L6          0 L5 AND (GLYCOLIPID(W)SEPARA?)

=> s l5 and glycolipid
         8850 GLYCOLIPID
        12685 GLYCOLIPIDS
        15800 GLYCOLIPID
                 (GLYCOLIPID OR GLYCOLIPIDS)
L7          4 L5 AND GLYCOLIPID

=> dis l7 1-4 bib abs

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2003:335114  CAPLUS
DN   138:334037
TI   Method for separating glycolipids with mixture solvent
IN   Ishikawa, Takahiro; Yamaguchi, Akira; Suzuki, Kyoko; Katsuyama,
     Kayoko
PA   Japan
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   WO 2003035658        A1    20030501    WO 2001-JP11281         20011221
         W:  AU, CA, CN, IN, KR, RU, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE, TR
     JP 2003129083        A2    20030508    JP 2001-321157          20011018
     US 2005119475        A1    20050602    US 2004-825210          20040416
PRAI JP 2001-321157       A     20011018
     WO 2001-JP11281      A     20011221
AB   A method for separating glycolipids (especially, gangliosides) is provided,
     with which a large number of samples are conveniently and economically
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     yield.  The method comprises: (a) a step for performing the hydrolysis
     treatment of the extract obtained by extracting a biol. sample (e.g., animal/plant
     cell, tissue, microorganism) with a mixture liquid of nonpolar solvents (e.g.,
     chloroform, pyridine) and polar solvents (e.g., water, methanol), and
     bringing the sample solution obtained into a contact with a solution having the
     osmotic pressure lower than the sample solution via a semipermeable membrane;
     and (b) a step for continuing the contact until the sample solution is separated
     into two or three layers, and isolating the intermediate layer and/or the
     lower layer.
RE.CNT  2     THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7   ANSWER 2 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2003:273751  CAPLUS
DN   139:358457
TI   Plasmid-based gene transfer ameliorates visceral storage in a mouse model
     of Sandhoff disease
AU   Yamaguchi, Akira; Katsuyama, Kayoko; Suzuki, Kyoko; Kosaka,
     Kenji; Aoki, Ichiro; Yamanaka, Shoji
```

CS School of Medicine, Yokohama City University, Yokohama, 236-0004, Japan
SO Journal of Molecular Medicine (Heidelberg, Germany) (2003), 81(3), 185-193
CODEN: JMLME8; ISSN: 0946-2716
PB Springer-Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
AB Sandhoff disease is a severe neurodegenerative disorder with visceral involvement caused by mutations in the HEXB gene coding for the β subunit of the lysosomal hexosaminidases A and B. HEXB mutations result in the accumulation of undegraded substrates such as GM2 and GA2 in lysosomes. We evaluated the efficacy of cationic liposome-mediated plasmid gene therapy using the Sandhoff disease mouse, an animal model of a human lysosomal storage disease. The mice received a single i.v. injection of two plasmids, encoding the human α and β subunits of hexosaminidase cDNAs. As a result, 10-35% of normal levels of hexosaminidase expression, theor. therapeutic levels, were achieved in most visceral organs, but not in the brain, 3 days after injection with decreased levels by day 7. Histochem. staining confirmed widespread enzyme activity in visceral organs. Both GA2 and GM2 were reduced by almost 10% and 50%, resp., on day 3, and by 60% and 70% on day 7 compared with untreated age-matched Sandhoff disease mice. Consistent with the biochem. results, a reduction in GM2 was observed in liver cells histol. as well. These initial findings support further development of the plasmid gene therapy against lysosomal diseases with visceral pathol.
RE.CNT 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1991:119653 CAPLUS
DN 114:119653
TI Biochemical analysis of cerebral leukoencephalopathy, with special reference to Nasu-Hakola's disease and atypical leukodystrophy
AU **Suzuki, Kyoko**
CS Sch. Med., Yokohama City Univ., Yokohama, 232, Japan
SO Yokohama Igaku (1990), 41(2), 163-72
CODEN: YKIGAK; ISSN: 0372-7726
DT Journal
LA Japanese
AB Changes of **glycolipids** were studied in 10 cases of cerebral leukoencephalopathy mainly consisting of Nasu-Hakola diseases and atypical leukodystrophies. In the demyelinated lesions, change was noticed in lipid, protein, and ganglioside, and fatty acid composition of **glycolipids**. Four stages were noticed in changes of the **glycolipids** in the demyelinated cerebral white matter. Stage 1: no change was noticed in the component of the **glycolipids** (norm. cerebroside:hydroxycerebroside:sulfatide, 1:1:1), in spite of a decrease of the total lipid content. Stage 2: decrease in the norm. cerebroside content was noticed (0.5:1:1). Stage 3: decrease in both norm. cerebroside and sulfatide (0.5:1:0.2) was noticed. Stage 4: hydroxycerebroside content was decreased resulting in complete loss of the **glycolipid** (0.1:0.1:trace). The content of the long chain fatty acids was significantly decreased in the cerebral cortex in the patients with leukoencephalopathies. Myelin degeneration in the cerebral white matter was divided into 2 types. In myelin-palor type, changes of the composition of the fatty acid were slight in spite of a marked decrease of the total **glycolipid** content in stage 4. Marked fibrillary gliosis was noted in the white matter in this type. In myelin-clastic type, very long chain fatty acid content was significantly decreased. Less fibrillary gliosis was seen in such a type.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1991:38619 CAPLUS
DN 114:38619
TI Changes of **glycolipids** in the human brain after formalin fixation
AU **Suzuki, Kyoko**; Yokoi, Susumu; Yamada, Yoshiteru; Arai, Nobutaka; Matsushita, Masaaki
CS Sch. Med., Yokohama City Univ., Yokohama, 236, Japan
SO Rinsho Kagaku (Nippon Rinsho Kagakkai) (1990), 19(2), 131-5